

(Continued from front cover)

pastures and summer crops from **southeastern Louisiana** to the **southern Atlantic Coast**. The most significant drought relief was observed in the **central and eastern Gulf Coast regions** (**southeastern Louisiana** to the **west coast of Florida**), but hot, mostly dry conditions persisted in most of **Georgia** and parts of **South Carolina**. Weekly temperatures averaged above normal in the **East**, except in **New England**, and throughout **California** and the **Southwest**. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 6°F above normal in **Georgia** and ranged from 2 to 8°F above normal in the **Ohio Valley**. Readings averaged up to 10°F above normal in **northern California**, where midweek temperatures peaked near 110°F. In contrast, unusually cool weather prevailed in the **Plains**, **western Corn Belt**, and **Northwest**. Weekly readings averaged as much as 7°F below normal on the **northern Plains**.

Midweek heat in the **West** resulted in more than three dozen daily-record highs, mostly in **California**. In addition, several all-time-record highs were set or tied on June 14 in the **San Francisco Bay area**. **San Jose, CA** notched consecutive record highs (100 and 109°F) on June 13-14, the second of which broke their June (previously 107°F on June 14, 1961) and all-time records (previously 108°F on July 14, 1972). Elsewhere in **California** on Wednesday, all-time-record highs were set or tied in locations such as **Paso Robles** (115°F), **Mountain View/Moffett Field** (106°F), and downtown **San Francisco/Duboce Park** (103°F). The following day, **Death Valley, CA** noted 126°F, just 2°F shy of their June record, set on June 30, 1994. Farther east, hot, breezy weather briefly reached the **central Rockies** and **central High Plains**, fostering the spread of several wildfires. Two of the fires in **Colorado**, one southwest of **Denver** and the other near **Loveland**, consumed more than 10,000 acres each. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, about 1.234 million acres burned nationally for the year to date through mid-June, 170 percent of the 10-year average.

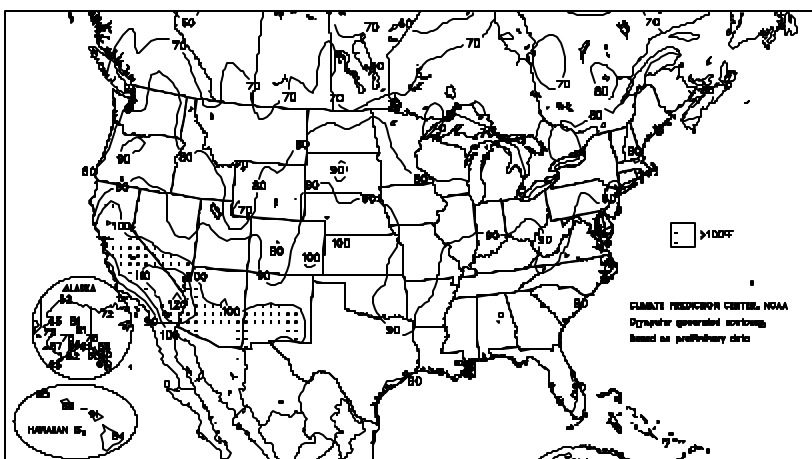
Sharply cooler air arrived across the **central one-third of the Nation** at week's end, aiding fire containment efforts and resulting in about a dozen daily-record lows. On Saturday, record lows included 34°F in **Hot Springs, SD**, 38°F in **St. Cloud, MN**, and 39°F in **Grand Forks, ND**. Earlier in the week, cold conditions had affected **New England**. On June 11, **Caribou, ME** received a trace of snow and sleet, their second-latest frozen precipitation event (the record remains June 17, 1964). In contrast, hot conditions persisted in the **Southeast**. **Raleigh-Durham, NC** noted a daily-record high of 99°F on Tuesday, followed the next day by a record (101°F) in **Augusta, GA**.

Through June 17, month-to-date rainfall in the **Southeast** remained as low as 0.05 inch in **Macon, GA**, 0.22 inch in **Tallahassee, FL**, and 0.24 inch in downtown **Charleston, SC**. Despite scattered showers elsewhere in the region, year-to-date precipitation deficits in the 10- to 20-inch range remained common. **Tallahassee's** 2000 rainfall deficit reached exactly 20 inches by week's end. In **Louisiana**, **New Orleans' June** rainfall improved to 2.85 inches (89 percent of normal), but their annual sum of 10.52 inches stood at 17.71 inches below normal. Measurable rain fell in **Tampa** on June 11 for the first time since May 10, lifting their weekly total to 1.54 inches, and their January 1 - June 17 rainfall to 4.65 inches (30 percent of normal).

Farther north, however, June 1-17 rainfall increased to 10.06 inches (493 percent of normal) in **Rochester, MN** and 6.89 inches (330 percent) in **Madison, WI**. **Rochester**, in the midst of their wettest month since 10.50 inches fell in September 1986, saw their year-to-date precipitation increase to 21.99 inches, or 192

Extreme Maximum Temperature (°F)

JUN 11 - 17, 2000



percent of normal. **Rochester's** only wetter June occurred in 1914, when 11.95 inches fell. Particularly heavy rain fell on June 13, when **Dubuque, IA** netted their greatest single-day rainfall (3.84 inches) during June, breaking their June 14, 1938, record of 3.66 inches. Despite heavy rain from the **Ozarks** to the **middle Mississippi Valley**, long-term precipitation deficits persisted in some areas. In **Missouri**, **Springfield's** June 1-17 rainfall reached 4.54 inches, leaving their year-to-date total at 14.83 inches, or 4.60 inches below normal. The heavy rain resulted in lowland flooding in several areas, including portions of the **Red River Valley** and **upper and middle Mississippi Valley**. In **North Dakota**, especially severe flooding struck areas along the **Turtle River** near **Manvel**. In **Illinois**, the **Rock River** near **Joslin** crested on Friday, 6.55 feet above flood stage. In addition, a levee break on the **Rock River** flooded many areas from **Erie, IL** downstream to **Hillsdale, IL**.

In **Hawaii**, showers were generally confined to windward portions of the islands, allowing drought to further intensify in many areas. Meanwhile, **Alaskan** temperatures averaged within 3°F of normal in most areas, although readings topped 80°F in a few interior locations and **Barrow** (54°F on Friday) tallied a daily-record high. Significant precipitation was confined to **southern Alaska**.

June- and All-Time-Record Highs (°F) in California June 14, 2000

June Records:

Location	High	Previous Record/Date
Paso Robles	115	115 on June 15, 1961
Kentfield	110	108 on June 15, 1961
Beaumont	109	108 on June 29, 1972
San Jose	109	107 on June 14, 1961
Cuyama	106	105 on June 27, 1994
Mtn. View (Moffett Field)	106	not available
San Francisco (downtown)	103	101 on June 14, 1961

All-Time Records:

Location	High	Previous Record/Date
Paso Robles	115	115 on June 15, 1961 and July 20, 1960
San Jose	109	108 on July 14, 1972
Mtn. View (Moffett Field)	106	105 on July 17, 1988
San Francisco (downtown)	103	103 on July 17, 1988